

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles S. Hughes

The Boss Knew He Would Say, "It's Me"



FARM AND HOME NEWS FROM OVER KENTUCKY

Better methods of dairy cattle feeding and an increased interest in improved dairying methods among Campbell county farmers has followed a recent dairy cattle feeding school conducted there by County Agent H. F. Link and the College of Agriculture, according to a report from the county.

Farmers and their wives in the Daley Bluff community of Livingston county who are co-operating with County Agent L. C. Pace have perfected an organization by means of which they hope to advance important farm and home improvements for that district. Poultry is receiving special attention at the present time, more than 15 flocks in the community having been entered in the winter egg laying project over the state by the College of Agriculture.

Results being obtained by Callie Strong, a Crittenden county farmer who is co-operating with County Agent J. R. Spencer in keeping milk production and feed records on his dairy cows, have increased the interest being shown by farmers in that county in the better feeding and management of their herds, according to a report from the county. Several additional farmers are planning to start similar records early in the year.

McCracken county poultrymen who are members of a poultry club recently organized at Milan are making rapid progress in solving some of their poultry problems, according to a report from County Agent J. R. Bird. They are marketing 60 dozen eggs each week on a co-operative plan and have already purchased more than a ton of poultry mash. Twelve women members of the club are keeping records on their flocks.

In an attempt to show how old orchards may be made to produce big fruit crops, six Livingston county farmers will co-operate with the county agent and the extension division of the College of Agriculture during the coming year in conducting demonstrations on their trees. Proper fertilization, spraying and pruning will be given attention in order to bring the trees back into a profitable bearing stage.

It must be a mighty hard cry when you're attending the funeral of an uncle who has died and left you about \$50,000.

When we want to fight polygamy we go to the New Testament—Batesville Guard. Oyez, oyez. And when we want to fight a war we go to the Old. Proof for everything, brother.

The fact that your ancestors came over in the Mayflower won't do you any good when you have an eight-cylinder car that isn't missing a cylinder.

The other day a contemporary printed a beautiful poem about autumn leaves. We wish that poet who loves leaves so well would come around and rake ours out of the backyard.

Brockway's FloralShop

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We have a large supply of seasonal flowers and make into the designs wanted by customers for all occasions.

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CHRYSANTHEMUMS

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PIGS TO HAVE PROMINENCE AT TENTH FARM CONVENTION

Realizing that the hog is coming to occupy a more important place in Kentucky's farming industry, the College of Agriculture is making plans to give special attention to practically all phases of pork production in the general program of the tenth annual Farm and Home Convention to be held at Lexington January 31 and February 1, 2 and 3, according to an announcement from the college. J. P. Phillips, vice president and treasurer of the Birmingham Packing Company, Birmingham, Ala., will be one of the principal speakers on the swine program that will be held Wednesday, February 1, according to the announcement.

In order to help farmers with their hog feeding, breeding and slaughtering problems, Mr. Phillips will give a demonstration and lecture which will follow the life of the pig from the time he is one month old through feed lot, market, slaughter house, the cutting and curing process and finally to the consumer. In view of the fact that Mr. Phillips has had wide experience in the livestock and dressed meat business, his demonstration and lecture are expected to be of considerable value to farmers of the state.

Following this lecture and demonstration, W. D. Nicholls, head of the farm management of the college, will give an address on "The Place of the Hog in Profitable Farm Management in Kentucky." He will be followed by Neil Jones, a swine specialist of Washington Court House, Ohio, who will discuss swine feeding problems with the farmers.

"The Relation of Livestock to the Maintenance of Soil Fertility," will be discussed by George Roberts, head of the agronomy department of the college, after which H. G. Sellards, swine field agent of the institution, will discuss swine conditions in Eastern Kentucky.

The meeting of those interested in pork production will be concluded with a meeting of the Kentucky Swine Breeders' Association, at which William Collins, of North Middletown, and president of the organization, will preside. An address by Aaron Sapiro, California marketing expert, will be an additional feature of the Wednesday program.

LESS CULTIVATION AND MORE GRASS IS ADVISED

An increase of at least one-third in the acreage of grasses and legumes grown in the state and a corresponding decrease in the acreage of cultivated crops should result in increased profits for Kentucky farmers during the coming year, according to a recommendation made by the soils and crops department of the College of Agriculture. Much of the soil in the 5,000,000 acres that are being plowed each year to produce cultivated crops is too poor to produce paying yields, specialists of the department say.

Of the 5,000,000 acres being plowed each year, 4,300,000 acres are utilized for cereals, corn being the principal one with an acreage of 3,250,000 acres. On the other hand, only about 2,000,000 acres of hay and forage crops are being grown each year.

In emphasizing the importance of an increased pasture and hay acreage, the specialists have pointed out that under average farm conditions it is desirable to reduce the amount of plowing to a minimum. Each crop produced and removed from the field removes a large amount of fertility, only one-third of which can be returned to the soil even where the best methods of manure conservation are practiced. In addition, nearly three-fourths of the plowed land is left bare in the winter with the result that erosion and leaching remove a large amount of plant food.

In contrast, the specialists have pointed out that there is no erosion and very little leaching on land used for pasture or hay. A pasture soil holds the virgin soil and when the

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Station to station long distance calls when made in the evening between 8:30 and midnight are one-half the day rate.



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A station to station call is for a telephone and not for a particular person and cannot be "reversed" or sent "collect."

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THE RURAL MAIL BOX

What is the condition of the approach to your mail box? Is it in good shape for the winter? Section 827 of the postal laws and regulations says "that each mail box shall be erected in such a position that it is easily accessible for the delivery and collection of mail by the carrier without leaving his conveyance and that patrons shall keep clear the approaches to their boxes by promptly removing obstructions which may render difficult or impossible the delivery of mail by the carrier."

From the reading of this section it is plain that the department does not intend that there shall be drifted snow or a mudhole in front of the box. Patrons sometimes wonder why the rural carrier doesn't seem to have the smooth even temper that it is expected he should have. A glance at the approach of the mail box will in many cases solve the mystery. If there is a rut or a mudhole he can't be happy as he sees the life ground out of a nice new set of tires or the last bit of energy taken out of his already tired horse.

Once in a while you will meet a patron who puts up the argument that the carrier is paid for his work and that he should get out of his conveyance where the approach is not in good condition and thus avoid cutting a rut. This is not expected by the department and causes great delay to the mail, to say nothing of the unnecessary physical exertion.

Did you ever stop to think that you are entitled to your mail just as soon as the carrier can get it to you? So is your neighbor who lives beyond you on the route. You want your mail quickly. So does he. A little delay because of a poor approach makes the service just that

crop is grazed off most of the manure goes back to the soil. Even on hay land where the crop is removed, the soil is held and the only plant food taken away is that required to produce the crop.

If legumes can be grown with the grass, it will be a decided advantage to the farmer, the specialists say. Japan clover and red top should give good results for pasture mixture on poor soil. If hay is to be grown on a similar soil, limestone and clover should give good results. All grass and hay land not in a high state of fertility should produce greater yields if given an application of phosphate fertilizer.

much poorer to every patron who lives beyond that place on the route.

You can help the service and put joy in the heart of the carrier if you will see to it that the approach to your box (also the box) is in good condition at all times. It is really an inexpensive proposition and will add many times its cost to the appearance of your property.

Stamps kept on hand are a great convenience and time saver, too. You can't lose them. They are safer than government bonds—they never sell below par.

Think this over, Mr. Patron. Apply the Golden Rule and watch the service improve. If it doesn't improve you can at least have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that you have done your part.

Sorrow is a poison to the soul, while harmless merriment is the medicine of the mind.

No mother of a dozen children ever knows as much about married life as a bride of two weeks thinks she knows.

Kindness is a language the dumb can speak and the deaf can hear and understand.

Times are brightening, and we're always looking for them to smoke the growlers out.

Our Hobby

Is Good Printing

Ask to see samples of our business cards, visiting cards, wedding

and other invitations, pamphlets, folders, letter heads, statements, shipping tags, envelopes, etc., constantly carried in stock for your accommodation.

Get our figures on that printing you have been thinking of.

New Type, Latest Style Faces

For Printing, see The Advocate.

HOME MIXED DAIRY FEEDS SAVE MONEY FOR FARMERS

Farmers and dairymen who are close enough to market to sell whole milk can save about \$10 a ton on their feed by buying the ingredients and mixing it themselves instead of purchasing mixed or balanced commercial feeds, according to suggestions offered by members of the animal husbandry department of the College of Agriculture on the winter feeding of dairy cows. On the other hand, farmers who are selling cream on the butterfat basis cannot afford to buy grain and in order to feed cows economically, must use those raised on the farm.

A ration which has given good results in feeding trials and one that can be mixed readily at home is composed of 500 pounds of shipstuff, 500 pounds of hominy meal, corn meal or cracked corn and 200 pounds of cottonseed meal. Oil meal can be substituted for the cottonseed meal or 100 pounds of each may be used. Many successful feeders eliminate the difficulty of mixing the feeds by emptying a few bags of each into separate feed boxes and then using a measure holding about two pounds of feed. In this way, the quantity of each ingredient can be measured as the cow is fed.

For every three to three and one-half pounds of milk that she produces in a day, the cow should receive about one pound of this feed as a daily ration, according to the specialists. A cow producing three gallons of milk, or about 25 pounds, daily would receive about eight pounds of grain. In addition, she should be supplied with from 10 to 15 pounds of clover hay and 30 pounds of silage each day or all of any good roughage she will eat.

Distance from the market is the limiting factor which makes it unprofitable for the farmer who is selling cream to buy grain for his cows, the specialists say. Because of distance from the market, farmers doing this kind of business have no place to dispose of whole milk and the can of cream they occasionally can take to town does not insure a profit if grain is purchased to produce it.

LEAF POOL POSTS ARE BEING FILLED

Appointments to a number of important posts of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association organization were announced Tuesday by Ralph M. Barker, director of warehouses of the association.

John L. Buckley, of Lexington, was appointed assistant to the director of warehouse manager for the central district; C. L. Walters, of Shelbyville, warehouse manager for the western district; James W. Fitzgerald of Maysville, warehouse manager for Ohio and Mason county, and John R. Crockett, of Sharpsburg, warehouse manager for the rest of the eastern district.

Robert E. Beatty, of Lexington, was named warehouse manager for the Lexington leaf department, and Charles L. Latham, of Lexington, supervisor of warehouses for the entire district. Mr. Latham's duties will consist of looking after the physical condition of the properties taken over by the association, and keeping them in first-class condition.

William C. McDowell, of Lexington, was appointed manager of the redrying department in charge of the entire district.

All of the appointees selected by Mr. Barker took an active part in the campaign for the organization of the association. With the exception of Mr. Latham, all are tobacco growers, and Mr. Latham is an experienced warehouseman, architect and contractor.

Mr. Barker expressed gratification at his ability to enlist the services of these men and said he hoped to find men of like character for the places he will fill the coming week.

Progress was made the last week toward the point where the association can receive tobacco and make advances on the crops, James C.

Stone, president and general manager of the organization, said. He was not able to say, however, when the tobacco warehouses taken over by the association would be open to receive the pooled crops.

"We have made considerable progress," said Mr. Stone, "and we are pleased with the patience manifested by the growers, which we asked for and which has been given us during the preliminary period of organization until we could select the men to have charge of the various departments of the association's business and of the property turned over to us by the owners of the warehouses.

"A splendid spirit of co-operation has been shown, not only by the growers who have signed their crops over to the association, but by the warehousemen, business men and bankers, who have carried out their part of the program outlined some months ago to such a degree as to make certain the success of the organization and the proper merchandising of the 1921 crop.

"R. M. Barker, director of warehouses, has been very fortunate in his selections of men to fill posts in his department and we expect that every man appointed to a position in the personnel of the organization will be the best man obtainable for the particular post that he is to fill. We want the growers to feel that their business is in competent hands and for that reason care has been taken in the making of all appointments so far made.

"We are doing the best we can to have the warehouses opened for the receipt of the crops at the earliest possible moment."

COUNTY COURT DAYS

Adair—Columbia, 1st Monday.
Anderson—Lawrenceburg, 3rd Mon.
Bath—Owingsville, 2nd Monday.
Boyle—Danville, 3rd Monday.
Bell—Pineville, 2nd Monday.
Boone—Burlington, 1st Monday.
Boyd—Catlettsburg, 4th Monday.
Bracken—Brooksville, 2nd Monday.
Breathitt—Jackson, 4th Monday.
Bourbon—Paris, 1st Monday.
Carter—Grayson, 2nd Monday.
Clay—Manchester, 4th Monday.
Clark—Winchester, 4th Monday.
Elliot—Martinsburg, 1st Monday.
Estill—Irvine, 2nd Monday.
Fayette—Lexington, 2nd Monday.
Fleming—Flemingsburg, 4th Monday.
Franklin—Frankfort, 1st Monday.
Garrard—Lancaster, 4th Monday.
Grant—Williamstown, 2nd Monday.
Greenup—Greenup, 1st Monday.
Harlan—Harlan, 1st Monday.
Harrison—Cynthiana, 4th Monday.
Henry—Newcastle, 1st Monday.
Jackson—McKee, 3rd Monday.
Johnson—Paintsville, 1st Monday.
Jesse—Nicholasville, 3rd Mon.
Knox—Barbourville, 4th Monday.
Knott—Hindman, 3rd Monday.
Laurel—London, 2nd Monday.
Lewis—Vanceburg, 3rd Monday.
Lincoln—Stanford, 2nd Monday.
Letcher—Whitesburg, 3rd Monday.
Lee—Beattyville, 4th Monday.
Madison—Richmond, 1st Monday.
Mason—Maysville, 1st Monday.
Magoffin—Salyersville, 4th Monday.
Marion—Lebanon, 1st Monday.
Martin—Eden, 2nd Monday.
Morgan—West Liberty, 2nd Monday.
Owsley—Booneville, 1st Monday.
Oldham—LaGrange, 4th Monday.
Mercer—Harrodsburg, 1st Monday.
Menefee—Frenchburg, 1st Monday in each month, and second Monday in August and October.
Montgomery—Mt. Sterling, 3rd Mon.
Nicholas—Carlisle, 2nd Monday.
Pendleton—Falmouth, 1st Monday.
Powell—Stanton, 1st Monday.
Pulaski—Somerset, 3rd Monday.
Robertson—Mt. Olivet, 3rd Monday.
Rowan—Morehead, 1st Monday, except June, when it is 3rd Monday.
Wayne—Monticello, 4th Monday.
Shelby—Shelbyville, 2nd Monday.

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